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Congress; Rev. R. C. Buckner, Superintendent Buckner Orphan's Home, Dallas; G. J. Winter, Secretary Business Men's Club, Waco; Rev. James M. Kirwin, Rector St. Mary's Cathedral, Galveston; Prof. W. S. Sutton, Professor of Pedagogy University of Texas, Austin; Hon. Geo. F. Burgess, Member of United States Congress, Gonzales. Secretary-Treasurer: John K. Strecker, Jr., Curator Museum, Baylor University, Waco. Auditor: Hon. Pat M. Neff, ex-Speaker Texas House of Representatives, Waco. Executive Committee: Dr. S. P. Brooks; Hon. Pat M. Neff; Sam Sanger; G. J. Winter and J. K. Strecker, Jr.

Rev. Bradley Gilman, of the American Peace Society's Lecture Bureau, has given addresses the past month before the Woman's Alliance of Belmont, Mass., the Brookline Thursday Club, the Canton High School and the Central Labor Union of Boston.

The Texas Peace Society (Waco, Texas) has published in a pamphlet of 56 pages, large octavo, the proceedings of the Texas Peace Congress held in November last. It contains a stenographic report of all the speeches and papers given. The printing of the pamphlet was done by students of Baylor University, at the University printing plant, and is a most attractive and creditable piece of work. For copies of the report address the Secretary of the Texas Peace Society, Baylor University, Waco, Texas, and be sure to put in 10 cents or more to cover the cost of the copy.

We regret to learn that the Peace Society, 47 New Broad Street, London, has been compelled, because of a serious falling off in its receipts, to change the *Herald of Peace*, for the present, from a monthly to a quarterly. This is unfortunate in every way. It would have been better to cut down almost any other line of work. A quarterly publication is no longer of any great value in promoting a cause. It comes too seldom for the swiftness of modern movements. This step means a serious crippling of the Society's influence. The British friends of peace ought not to have allowed it to happen. We hope they will soon show enough metallic interest in the cause to enable the Directors of the Society to restore the *Herald of Peace* to its long-held place among the monthly peace journals.

The 22d of February was again this year made the occasion, by many of the European peace societies, of a joint manifestation in behalf of the cause of peace. An identical resolution, prepared by Felix Moscheles of London, the originator of the 22d of February observance, was adopted by most of the meetings, the purport of which was the urgent necessity of bringing together the scattered peace forces and the creation of "a world peace party, which would be able, by reason of its numbers and its moral force, to exercise a powerful influence on governments and people alike, and thus inaugurate a new era in international relations, based on the rights and duties of every member of the great human family."

The Commission of the International Peace Bureau met at the Bureau's rooms, Berne, Switzerland, on the 3d of February. Delegates were present from Germany, England, France, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Switzerland. The Commission did not select

a successor to Elie Ducommun, the late Secretary of the Bureau, but continued Dr. A. Gobat in charge of the work, while waiting to find a suitable man for the position.

The Interparliamentary Peace Union is to hold its Conference this year in Berlin. The precise date of the meeting we have not yet seen announced.

Dr. Otto Umfrid, of Stuttgart, president of the German Peace Society, has sent a reply to the address of the British National Council of Peace Societies in which he says: "German friends of peace are persuaded that German and English people have no reason for mutual enmity and distrust. Commercial competition on this and on the other side of the channel may indeed be sometimes felt inconvenient. But the world is big enough to afford room to both nations for useful and profitable activities. Neither of the two nations thinks of taking away or diminishing the other's well-earned rights. Neither nation could look forward to a lasting advantage from the outbreak of war; but an invaluable gain would accrue to both from a genuine friendship and a permanent *rapprochement*." That is finely said.

Brevities.

. . . Writing of the sacrifices of Massachusetts in the days of the Civil War, President Eliot says that, though the property losses have been recovered from, "the loss of young men has never been made good. We are suffering to-day from the fact that many men who would have been leaders towards good issues for the last forty years were killed or disabled in the war."

. . . The German government's naval program, which is opposed in the Reichstag only by the Socialists and the Poles, involves the spending of *one hundred million dollars a year* for the next ten years. Admiral Von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Admiralty, replying to a criticism of Herr Bebel that every increase of the German fleet was aimed solely at Great Britain, said: "We are building against no one, and have no occasion for doing so." Are they, then, building just for the fun of it? Is the navy just a big national toy? The admiral will have to answer again.

. . . Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, director of the Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard University, the foremost authority on physical culture in this country, "believes that bodily training should be made an essential part of every school curriculum." But he does not believe that military drill is what is needed. This he considers in certain respects deficient and abnormal. Well-directed work in the gymnasium is the only means of reaching the desired end.

. . . In the speech with which the King opened the British parliament on January 29, the announcement was made that a conference will be held in London at an early date to set up a code of maritime law for the guidance of the new International Prize Court provided for by the second Hague Conference.

. . . The *Ohio State Journal*, commenting upon Secretary Metcalf's recommendation of \$77,000,000 for new vessels of war, says: "It is the same with a nation as with a man— whoever goes around with a concealed weapon is a candidate for a fuss." "In the arena of

international differences, goodwill, sincerity, a sense of justice, go farther than powder and shell; and rightly, too, because they are the true powers of civilization."

. . . At the Clinton County Farmers' Institute held at Wilmington, O., February 7 and 8, the largest and most successful meeting of the organization ever held in that county, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That we most earnestly protest against the vast and useless expenditure of money by the national government for increasing the navy."

. . . In his Course of Studies on the "Ethics of Public Questions," Professor Alvah S. Hobart of Crozer Theological Seminary chose last year as the subject for the work of his classes, "War in its Moral Aspects," and prepared a syllabus for the use of the students. This would be a most excellent course to pursue in all the theological schools.

. . . In an address given on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the commencement of his pastorate in the First Congregational Church, Columbus, O., Dr. Washington Gladden declared that "all reasonable men will admit that the prospects of permanent peace are much brighter than they were twenty-five years ago." "Before the end of the next quarter of a century we may hope to see 'the parliament of man, the federation of the world,' in full operation, with an apparatus for the settlement of national quarrels which shall make the wars of the past seem a horrible nightmare, and which shall liberate for the development of the resources of the earth and for the promotion of the arts of peace the tremendous forces which have so long been devoted to the work of destruction."

. . . Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, writing to the *Washington Star*, under date of February 14, says among other things: "Neither do I agree with you that we need more ships for our navy. During the last Congress we were told that it was only necessary to keep our navy at its present state of efficiency, and that one battleship a year was sufficient. Now we are told that Congress must provide for four battleships and additional ones of other types. I am aware of no change in our foreign relations which calls for such increase. And I am entirely opposed to the proposition to enter into competition with the great powers of the world in naval armament."

. . . A strong movement in opposition to a large program of new naval construction is being organized in the British Parliament and the Constituencies. The Prime Minister, on the 5th of February, gave a specific pledge that a day should be given to the discussion of the subject before any vote was taken on the army or the navy estimates. Many of the Liberals in the House have declared that they shall be obliged to vote against the government if it persists in keeping on its naval program a large number of new ships. It is clear that the opposition to the current naval rivalry is deepening and widening everywhere.

. . . The Swiss Federal Council has again this year voted an appropriation of *one thousand francs* for the support of the International Peace Bureau at Berne.

. . . One of the strongest and most unanswerable replies to the plea that the United States needs an ever bigger and bigger navy is the article by Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, in the *Independent* for February 27. We wish every preacher and teacher and business man, and everybody else, could read the article and take a little time to digest it.

. . . Mr. Taft, in a recent speech, has declared, from information personally gained in Japan, that the United States is the last country in the world which the Japanese desire to fight. "The reports," he says, "of the likelihood of war with Japan — and the motive for them I cannot understand — should be stamped on at every opportunity, and I am attempting to stamp upon them now."

. . . In a similar spirit, Mr. Reid, our ambassador to Great Britain, says: "There is not the ghost of a probability of war with Japan, any more than there is of war with Russia, or with Thibet, or with Paraguay and Patagonia. We have every reason to think the Japanese sincerely our friends, as we are theirs. If they are not, there is one thing you may be sure about, they certainly are not fools, and you have to think them entirely without common sense before you can imagine them capable of seeking war with a powerful and friendly nation, half-way around the globe, absolutely without a grievance or a motive."

. . . Authenticated copies of the thirteen conventions drawn at the recent Hague Conference were received at the State Department, Washington, on February 21. They were carefully examined as to the correctness of the translations, etc., and were then transmitted by Secretary Root to the Senate for ratification, accompanied by a full report of the action of the American Delegation at the Conference. We are informed that translations of these conventions will appear in the forth-coming issue of the *American Journal of International Law*, published under the editorship of Prof. James Brown Scott, Solicitor of the State Department.

. . . Professor W. H. Schofield, head of the department of comparative literature at Harvard University, is just back from his four months' lecturing as Roosevelt Professor at the University of Berlin. He says that "there is a desire on every hand in Berlin to have the scheme continue. All seem to think it is one influence that makes against misunderstandings and removes prejudices." Professor Schofield, good spy that he is, brings back the good report that "the German people at large desire cordial and friendly relations with the Americans. They certainly manifest such a spirit toward the visiting professors in every possible way."

The Truth About Japan.

Sometime in January Capt. R. P. Hobson delivered in Hartford one of the addresses by which for weeks, all over the country, he has been endeavoring to stir up the suspicion and animosity of our people against Japan, by allegations that thousands of the Japanese are working night and day to turn out arms for the purpose of swooping down upon the United States or its possessions in the Pacific. The Japanese are taught by their